REMARKS

The above amendments and following remarks are responsive to the points raised in the July 12, 2005 non-final Office Action. Upon entry of the above amendments, Claims 1, 5, 6, 7, and 9 will have been amended, Claim 2 will have been canceled, new Claims 20-22 will have been added, and Claims 1 and 3-22 will be pending. No new matter has been introduced. Entry and reconsideration are respectfully requested.

Response to the Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, Second Paragraph

Claim 9 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, "as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention."

Applicant has amended Claim 9 to obviate this rejection.

Accordingly, the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, is now moot and should be withdrawn.

Response to the Claim Objections

Claims 5 and 6 have been objected on the basis of various identified informalities. Claims 3-7, 9, and 11-20 have been objected on the basis that such claims, in effect, include terms used contrary to their ordinary meaning.

Applicant has amended the claims to obviate this objection and respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw her objection to Applicant's use of the word "lug", which the Examiner urges, in effect, is being used by Applicant in a manner contrary to its ordinary meaning. More specifically, the Examiner states that:

> "[t]he term 'lug' in claims 3-7, 9, 11-20 is used by the claims to mean a connecting point portion for fixing to a housing', which the accepted meaning is 'nut used to secure a wheel an on [sic] automotive vehicle."

Accompanying this Amendment is, inter alia, a copy of Page 789 of the RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S COLLEGE DICTIONARY, Random House, Inc., 1999, which includes a first definition of the noun "lug" as:

"**1.** a projecting piece by which anything is held or supported."

Such definition is consistent with Applicant's use of the word "lug". Applicant's lug, as disclosed and shown in various figures, is a projecting piece between the headlamp housing and the chassis by which the headlamp housing fixed to the chassis. As such, Applicant use of the word "lug" is **not** inconsistent with the ordinary meaning of the word "lug". Additionally, the Examiner's above words of "[t]he term 'lug' in claims 3-7, 9, 11-20 is used by the claim to mean 'a connection portion for fixing a housing'" is consistent with both the above Random House definition and Applicant's use of the word. Contrary to the Examiner's above words, however, a nut that is used to secure a wheel on an automotive vehicle is commonly referred to as a "lug nut", which fits over the lug, or bolt.

Accordingly, this objection is moot and should be withdrawn.

Response to the Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

Claims 1, 3-6, 11, 13, and 20 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being unpatentable over US Patent 6,471,386 to Oh. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Applicant respectfully submits that Claim 1 is neither taught nor suggested by the applied reference of Oh. In the interest of advancing the prosecution of this application, however, Claim 1 has been amended, inter alia, to include the language introduced in original dependent Claim 2, the subject matter of which **has not been rejected** by the Examiner on any grounds including the prior art. The subject matter of newly added Claims 21 and 22 is consistent with the above amendments to Claim 1.

Claim 1 recites a headlamp for a motor vehicle that includes a means for fixing the housing on the chassis that is deformable by traction. The Examiner urges that elements 11-15, i.e., mounting boss 11, a bellows spring 12, bellows spring bracket 13, bolt 14, and snap fitting pin 15, are readable on Applicant's recited "means being deformable." No where is it seen within the teaching of Oh where the elements 11-15 thereof are disclosed as being deformable by traction. In contrast, Oh, in Column 2, Lines 40 and 42, for example, discloses that the bellows spring bracket 13 has sufficient elasticity to bend, which is different from traction. As such, the subject matter recited in independent Claim 1, as well as dependent Claims 3-19, is distinguished over the disclosure of Oh. Since the language of newly added independent Claims 21 and 22 is consistent with the language of Claim 1, the subject matter of Claims 21 and 22 are also distinguished over the disclosure of Oh.

Accordingly, the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) should be withdrawn.

Allowable Subject Matter

The Examiner has objected to Claim 6, 7, 12, and 14-19 "as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form

including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims." The Examiner has also objected to Claim 9 as being "allowable if rewritten to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, 2nd paragraph, set forth in this Office action and to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims."

Applicant concurs with the examiner holding for these claims, but also believes that Claims 1, 3-5, 8-11, 13, and 20-22 are also allowable over the prior art. The amendment to Claim 7 corrects an informality.

CONCLUSION

Applicant respectfully submits that Claims 1 and 3-22 are in condition for allowance and a notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

AUTHORIZATIONS

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required for the timely consideration of this amendment, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 13-4500, Order No. 1948-4818.

Respectfully submitted,
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Date: October 27, 2005

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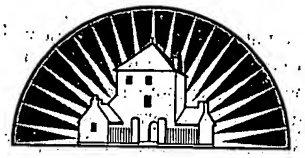

RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S COLLEGE DICTIONARY

RANDOM HOUSE
NEW YORK

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New York Toronto London Sydney Auckland

utdoor feast of Hawaiian food, usu
Hawaiian *lū'au*]
l. lubrication.
collectively) **-ba.** 1. a member of an
cratic Republic of the Congo who
ion of states in the region from the
2. Also called **Chiluba, Ciluba, Tshi**
uba.
ōō bä'vi chär), *n.* 1. a member of a
nded in the 1700s by Rabbi Shneour
r pertaining to the Lubavitchers or
vitsher, after *Lubavitsh* (= Byelorus
the center of the movement, 1813
nsy; stupid person; lout. 2. landlub
er•ly, *adj., adv.*
a reference mark on a compass or
cating the heading of a vessel.
W Texas. 193,565.
Informal. —*n.* 1. lubricant. 2. an
nicle. —*v.t.* 3. to lubricate: *to lube a*
N Germany: important Baltic port in
16,854.
in E Poland. 350,000.
substance, as oil or grease, for less
m. 2. something that increases ease
f, or used in lubricating.
t•ed, -cat•ing. —*v.t.* 1. to apply an
der to diminish friction, make slip
ease: *to lubricate relations between*
liquor. 4. *Slang.* to bribe. —*v.i.* 5.
a lubricant to something. [1615–25;
to make slippery, der. of *lūbricus*
n. —**lu'bri•ca'tive,** *adj.* —**lu'bri**
1. arousing or expressive of sexual
575–85] —**lu•bri'cious•ly,** *adv.*
-ties. 1. oily smoothness; slipperi
3. lewdness; lustfulness.
), *n.* a city in the S Democratic Re
naeus Lucanus) A.D. 39–65, Roman
ancient region in S Italy, NW of the
n in S Italy, comprising most of the
mi. (9985 sq. km). Italian, **Basili**
r window. [1540–50; < F; MF *lu*
W Italy, W of Florence. 91,656.
1903–87, U.S. writer and diplomat
t. Henry Robinson, 1898–1967, U.S.
g with light. 2. translucent; clear.
ens, prp. of *lūcēre* to shine; see **LU**
adv.
n. ALFALFA. [1620–30; < F *luzerne*
ton in central Switzerland. 340,536;
, capital of this canton, on Lake of
e in central Switzerland. 24 mi. (39
German, **Luzern.**
erstood; intelligible: *a lucid explana*
oment in his madness. 3. glowing
llucid; transparent. [1575–85; < L
n. —**lu'cid•ly,** *adv.*
ud rebellious archangel, identified
2. the planet Venus when appear
Also called **lu'cifer match'.** MATCH[1]
morning star, lit., light-bringer =
FER].
gment of bioluminescent organisms
d. [1885–90; < L *lūcifer*]
1. bringing or providing light. 2.
[1640–50; < L *lūcifer*]
nsparent or translucent plastic, any
ster polymers.
ems to operate for good or ill in a
or opportunities: *With my luck I'll*
une; success: *to have luck finding*
od fortune is supposed to depend.
, to meet or acquire through acci
t, to have a run of good luck.
in unfortunate circumstances; un
8. **out of luck,** unlucky; unfortu
etic form of *geluck*, c. MD *ghelucke*,
uck; fortunately. [1520–30]

luck•less (luk'lis), *adj.* unfortunate; hapless or ill-fated: *a luckless venture.* [1555–65] —**luck'less•ly,** *adv.* —**luck'less•ness,** *n.*
Luck•now (luk'nou), *n.* the capital of Uttar Pradesh state, in N India. 1,619,115.
luck•y (luk'ē), *adj.* **luck•i•er, luck•i•est.** 1. having or marked by good luck; fortunate: *That was my lucky day.* 2. happening fortunately: *a lucky accident.* 3. believed to bring or foretell good luck: *a lucky penny.* [1495–1505] —**luck'i•ness,** *n.*
lu•cra•tive (lōō'krə tiv), *adj.* profitable; moneymaking; remunerative: *a lucrative business.* [1375–1425; late ME (< MF) < L *lucrātīvus* = *lucrāt(us)*, ptp. of *lucrārī* to make a profit (see LUCRE) + *-īvus* -IVE] —**lu'cra•tive•ly,** *adv.* —**lu'cra•tive•ness,** *n.*
lu•cre (lōō'kər), *n.* monetary reward or gain; money. [1350–1400; ME < L *lucrum*, profit; akin to OE *lēan* reward, OS, OHG *lōn*, ON; Go *laun*]
Lu•cre•tius (lōō krē'shəs), *n.* (*Titus Lucretius Carus*) 97?–54 B.C., Roman poet and philosopher. —**Lu•cre'tian,** *adj.*
lu•cu•brate (lōō'kyōō brāt'), *v.i.,* **-brat•ed, -brat•ing.** 1. to work, write, or study laboriously, esp. at night. 2. to write learnedly. [1615–25; < L *lūcubrātus*, ptp. of *lūcubrāre* to work by artificial light]
lu•cu•bra•tion (lōō'kyōō brā'shən), *n.* 1. laborious work, study, thought, etc., esp. at night. 2. the result of such activity, as a learned speech or dissertation. 3. Often, **lucubrations.** any literary effort, esp. of a pretentious or solemn nature. [1585–95; < L]
lu•cu•lent (lōō'kyōō lənt), *adj.* 1. clear or lucid: *a luculent explanation.* 2. convincing; cogent. [1375–1425; late ME < L *lūculentus* bright = *lūc-*, s. of *lūx* light + *-ulentus* -ULENT] —**lu'cu•lent•ly,** *adv.*
Lu•cul•lan (lōō kul'ən) also **Lu•cul•le•an** (lōō'kə lē'ən), **Lu•cul'•li•an,** *adj.* 1. lavish; rich; sumptuous: *a Lucullan banquet.* 2. of or pertaining to Lucullus or his style of living. [1855–60; < L]
Lu•cul•lus (lōō kul'əs), *n.* **Lucius Licinius,** c110–57? B.C., Roman general and epicure.
Lu'cy Ston'er (stō'nər), *n.* one who advocates the retention of the maiden name by married women. [1945–50; after Lucy STONE]
Lü•da or **Lü•ta** (lyü'dä'), *n.* a municipality in S Liaoning province, in NE China, on the Liaodong peninsula: includes the seaports of Dalian and Lüshun.
Lud•dite (lud'īt), *n.* 1. a member of any of various bands of workers in England (1811–16) who destroyed industrial machinery in the belief that its use diminished employment. 2. any opponent of new technologies or of technological change. [1805–15; after Ned *Ludd*, 18th-cent. Leicestershire worker who originated the idea; see -ITE[1]]
Lü•der•itz (lōō'dər its), *n.* a seaport in SW Namibia: diamond-mining center. 17,000.
Lu•dhi•a•na (lōō'dē ä'nä), *n.* a city in central Punjab, in N India. 1,042,740.
lu•dic (lōō'dik), *adj.* playful in an aimless way: *the ludic behavior of kittens.* [1935–40; < L *lūd(ere)* to play + -ic (or < F *ludique*)]
lu•di•crous (lōō'di krəs), *adj.* causing or deserving laughter because of absurdity; ridiculous; laughable: *a ludicrous lack of efficiency.* [1610–20; < L *lūdicer* sporting, in fun, der. of *lūdicrum* amusement, der. of *lūd(ere)* to play] —**lu'di•crous•ly,** *adv.* —**lu'di•crous•ness,** *n.*
Lud•wigs•ha•fen (lōōt'vikhs hä'fən, -viks-, lōōd'-), *n.* a city in SW Germany, on the Rhine opposite Mannheim. 167,883.
lu•es (lōō'ēz), *n.* SYPHILIS. [1625–35; < NL *luēs*, L: plague, contagion] —**lu•et'ic** (-et'ik), *adj.*
luff (luf), *n* 1. the forward edge of a fore-and-aft sail. —*v.i.* 2. to bring the head of a sailing ship closer to or directly into the wind, with sails shaking. 3. (of a sail) to shake from being set too close to the wind. 4. to raise or lower the outer end of the boom of a crane or derrick so as to move its load horizontally. —*v.t.* 5. to set (the helm of a ship) in such a way as to bring the head of the ship into the wind. 6. to raise or lower the outer end of (the boom of a crane or derrick). [1175–1225; ME *lof*, *loof* steering gear, < MD, later D *loef* tholepin (of tiller)]
luf•fa (lōō'fə, luf'ə), *n., pl.* **-fas.** LOOFAH.
luff' tack'le, *n.* a tackle having a double block and a single block. [1690–1700]
Luft•waf•fe (lōōft'väf'ə), *n.* *German.* air force.
lug[1] (lug), *v.,* **lugged, lug•ging,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to pull or carry with force or effort; *to lug a heavy suitcase upstairs.* 2. to introduce or interject inappropriately or irrelevantly: *to lug personalities into a discussion of philosophy.* 3. (of a sailing ship) to carry an excessive amount of (sail) for the conditions prevailing. —*v.i.* 4. to pull or tug laboriously. 5. (of an engine or machine) to jerk, hesitate, or strain. —*n.* 6. an act or instance of lugging; a forcible pull; haul. 7. a wooden box for transporting fruit or vegetables. 8. *Slang.* a request for or exaction of money, as for political purposes: *They put the lug on him at the office.* [1300–50; ME *luggen* < Scand; cf. Norw *lugge*, Sw *lugga* to pull by the hair]
lug[2] (lug), *n.* 1. a projecting piece by which anything is held or supported. 2. a ridge or welt that helps to provide traction, as on a tire or the sole of a shoe. 3. a leather loop hanging down from a saddle, through which a shaft is passed for support. 4. *Slang.* a. an awkward, clumsy fellow. b. a blockhead. c. a man; guy. [1485–95; < Scand; cf. Norw, Sw *lugg* forelock. See LUG[1]]
lug[3] (lug), *n.* LUGSAIL. [by shortening]
Lu•gan•da (lōō gän'də, -gän'-), *n.* the Bantu language of the Ganda.
Lu•gansk (lōō gänsk'), *n.* a city in E Ukraine, in the Donets Basin. 509,000. Formerly (1935–90), **Voroshilovgrad.**
luge (lōōzh), *n., v.,* **luged, luging,** —*n.* 1. a one- or two-person sled for coasting or racing down a chute, used esp. in Europe. —*v.i.* 2. to go or race on a luge. [1900–05; < dial. F] —**lug'er,** *n.*
lug•gage (lug'ij), *n.* suitcases, trunks, etc.; baggage. [1590–1600; LUG[1] + -AGE, on the model of BAGGAGE] —**lug'gage•less,** *adj.*
lug•ger (lug'ər), *n.* a small ship lug-rigged on two or three masts.
lug' nut', *n.* a large nut fitting on a heavy bolt, used esp. in attaching a wheel to a motor vehicle.
lug•sail (lug'sāl'; *Naut.* -səl), *n.* a quadrilateral sail bent upon a yard that crosses the mast obliquely. Also called **lug.** [1670–80; ME *lugge* pole (now dial.; cf. LOG[1]) + SAIL]
lu•gu•bri•ous (lōō gōō'brē əs, -gyōō'-), *adj.* mournful or gloomy, esp. in an affected, exaggerated, or unrelieved manner: *lugubrious songs of lost love.* [1595–1605; < L *lūgubri(s)* mournful] —**lu•gu'bri•ous•ly,** *adv.* —**lu•gu'bri•ous•ness,** *n.*
lug•worm (lug'wûrm'), *n.* any burrowing annelid worm of the genus *Arenicola*, of ocean shores, having tufted gills. [1795–1805]
Lui•chow (*Chin.* lwē'jō'), *n.* LEIZHOU.
Luik (loik, lōōk), *n.* Flemish name of LIÈGE.
Luke (lōōk), *n.* 1. an early Christian disciple and companion of Paul, a physician and probably a gentile: traditionally believed to be the author of the third Gospel and the Acts. 2. the third Gospel.
luke•warm (lōōk'wôrm'), *adj.* 1. moderately warm; tepid. 2. having or showing little ardor, zeal, or enthusiasm; indifferent: *lukewarm applause.* [1350–1400; ME *lukewarme* = *luke* tepid (+ *warme* WARM] —**luke'warm'ly,** *adv.* —**luke'warm'ness, luke'warmth',** *n.*
Lu•le•å (lōō'lā ō', -lē-), *n.* a seaport in NE Sweden, on the Gulf of Bothnia. 66,834.
lull (lul), *v.t.* 1. to put to sleep or rest by soothing means: *to lull a child to sleep with singing.* 2. to soothe or quiet. 3. to give or lead to feel a false sense of safety: —*v.i.* 4. to quiet down; let up; subside: *furious activity that finally lulled.* —*n.* 5. a temporary calm, quiet, or stillness: *a lull in a storm.* 6. a soothing sound: *the lull of falling waters.* 7. a pacified or stupefied condition: *The drug put him in a lull.* [1300–50; of expressive orig.] —**lull'er,** *n.*
lull•a•by (lul'ə bī'), *n., pl.* **-bies,** *v.,* **-bied, -by•ing.** —*n.* 1. a song used to lull a child to sleep; cradlesong. 2. any lulling song. —*v.t.* 3. to lull with or as if with a lullaby. [1550–60; *lulla, lulla(y)*, interj. used in cradlesongs (late ME *lullai, lulli*) + *-by*, as in BYE-BYE]
Lul•ly (lōō'lē, lō lē'), *n.* **Jean Baptiste** (zhän) 1632–87, French composer, born in Italy. Italian, **Lul•li** (lōōl'lē).
lu•lu! (lōō'lōō), *n., pl.* **-lus.** *Slang.* any remarkable or outstanding person or thing. [1855–60; perh. generic use of the proper name *Lulu*]
lu•lu[2] (lōō'lōō), *n., pl.* **-lus.** *Slang.* a fixed allowance paid to a legislator in lieu of reimbursement for actual expenses. [LULU[1], with play on LIEU, from a facetious remark attributed to New York governor Al Smith]
Lu•lua•bourg (lōō'lwä bōōr'), *n.* former name of KANANGA.
lum•ba•go (lum bā'gō), *n.* chronic or recurrent pain in the lumbar region of the back. [1685–95; < LL < L *lumb(us)* LOIN]
lum•bar (lum'bər, -bär), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the loin or loins. —*n.* 2. a lumbar vertebra, artery, or the like. [1650–60; < NL *lumbāris* = L *lumb(us)* LOIN + *-āris* -AR[1]]
lum•ber[1] (lum'bər), *n.* 1. timber sawed or split into planks, boards, etc. 2. miscellaneous useless articles that are stored away. —*v.t.* 3. to cut timber and prepare it for market. —*v.t.* 4. to convert (a specified amount, area, etc.) into lumber. 5. to heap together in disorder. 6. to fill up or obstruct with miscellaneous useless articles; encumber. [1545–55; orig. n. use of LUMBER[2]; i.e., useless goods that weigh one down, impede one's movements] —**lum'ber•er,** *n.*
lum•ber[2] (lum'bər), *v.i.* 1. to move clumsily or heavily. 2. to make a rumbling noise. [1300–50; ME *lomeren*, perh. < Scand; cf. dial. Sw *lomra* to resound, *loma* to walk heavily] —**lum'ber•ly,** *adj.*
lum•ber•jack (lum'bər jak'), *n.* a person who works at lumbering.
lum•ber•man (lum'bər mən), *n.* **pl. -men.** 1. a person who deals in lumber. 2. LUMBERJACK. [1810–20, *Amer.*] —**Usage.** See -MAN.
lum•ber•mill (lum'bər mil'), *n.* a mill for dressing logs and lumber.
lum•ber•yard (lum'bər yärd'), *n.* a yard where lumber is stored for sale. [1780–90, *Amer.*]
lu•men (lōō'mən), *n., pl.* **-mens, -mi•na** (-mə nə). 1. the unit of luminous flux, equal to the luminous flux emitted in a unit solid angle by a point source of one candle intensity. *Abbr.*: lm 2. the canal, duct, or cavity of a tubular organ. [1870–75; < NL; L *lūmen*, s. *lūmin-* light, window]
lu•mi•nance (lōō'mə nəns), *n.* 1. the state or quality of being luminous. 2. the quality or condition of radiating or reflecting light: *the blinding luminance of the sun.* 3. the quantitative measure of brightness of a light source or an illuminated surface, equal to luminous flux per unit solid angle emitted per unit projected area of the source or surface. [1875–80; < L *lūmin-* (see LUMEN) + -ANCE]
lu•mi•nar•i•a (lōō'mə nâr'ē ə), *n., pl.* **-nar•i•as.** a Mexican Christmas lantern consisting of a lighted candle set in sand inside a paper bag. [1945–50; < MexSp, Sp: any lamp or lantern displayed during a festival < ML, LL *lūmināria*, orig. neut. pl. of *lūmināris* lamp]
lu•mi•nar•y (lōō'mə ner'ē), *n., pl.* **-nar•ies,** *adj.* —*n.* 1. a celestial body, as the sun or moon. 2. a body, object, etc., that gives light. 3. a person who has attained eminence in a field or is an inspiration to others. —*adj.* 4. of, pertaining to, or characterized by light. [1400–50; late ME *luminarye* < ML *lūmināria* lamp. See LUMINARIA]
lu•mi•nesce (lōō'mə nes'), *v.i.,* **-nesced, -nesc•ing.** to exhibit luminescence. [1895–1900; back formation from LUMINESCENT]
lu•mi•nes•cence (lōō'mə nes'əns), *n.* 1. the emission of light not caused by incandescence and occurring at a temperature below that of